

POLITICAL INJUSTICE

Policy Memo

Student's Name

Course Code

Professor's Name

University

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Date

Summary:

The relation between public policy and justice is reflected in the government's ability to act officiously, efficiently, effectively, and inclusively considering the community's ethical perception regarding the institution's performance and design. Efficiency, effectiveness, and efficacy serve as parameters that guide individuals' judgment on public administration and public policy performance inclusively. Distributive justice occurs when government institutions are permeable to power structures that impact the inefficacy, ineffectiveness, and exclusion. The injustices are triggered when the principle of parity is corrupted in the institutions. The argument on public policy and justice lies in the administration's ability to be effective and add value to its governance approach. Political justice is a concept that depends on citizen's judgment on the implementation and justification of values and norms for institutional public action assessment. The citizen's judgment informs that public policy is illegitimate or legitimate based on the principles of efficacy, efficiency, and inclusion. If the public policy reproduces exclusionary power structures or is with interest with the citizen, it is termed as legitimate. Citizen's communication is the foundation of such a process because there is a presentation of institutions' ability to promote their value, which guides the citizen's opinion about the policies. The governance aspect states that the interaction between society and the state must be considered in administration planning. The consideration ensures the utilization of mechanisms that enhance the quality of public services and policies and the quality of the political regime in the management process. Such a concept also considers the challenge of public action in a manner that the administration is limited on both the politics and aspects of management. Currently democracies have been centered with citizens are more concerned about the government actions. The increased criticism has impacted the wave of demand and protest for change in political

regime and mechanism management. The protest waves have also increased the distraction of administration and political institutions, widening perception of corruption in the manager's actions. The increase also distracts the coordination problem and misinformation in administrative institutions. Political injustice increases distrust in public policies and administrative institutions in the case where citizen's judgment justifies their exclusion from the government's poor results and poor decision-making decision. The citizen's high suspicion of the institution and a growing perception of administration malfunction determine the democratic deficit idea. The process of offering public services and goods is hindered by the ineffectiveness and inefficacy of public policies.

Analysis:

Although it is challenging to give an adequate and complete definition of justice, the majority of citizens can recognize exact instances of injustice when they arise. The injustices are of different forms whenever they violate procedural, human rights, and distributive justice. For instance, a series of actions, murder, and theft, are usually recognized as unjust by the state and prohibited by the set rules and law. However, there is also a systematic form of injustice that is seen in the community. These structures and traditions generate profound injustice that is difficult to identify. The government imposes set rules in the majority of the cases, the above mentioned unfair conditions. Besides, the state's running uses the government's political and legal system to violate the community's economic, social, and political rights. Political injustice¹ involves the violation of the community's liberty, including denying voting process and rights, inadequate protection from unusual and cruel punishment, and infringement on rights to freedom

¹ BARNETT, CLIVE. "The Sense of Injustice." In *The Priority of Injustice: Locating Democracy in Critical Theory*, 238-72. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2017. Accessed October 17, 2020. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1pwt43v.12>.

²of religion or speech. Some injustice is usually due to unfair procedures that involve the political system in which just a portion of the members have representation and voice in the decision and processes at stake. Such procedural injustice contributes to major social and political problems. If litigation or voting is perceived as unjust, the outcome produced is liable to produce conflict and is said to be unstable. Also, the procedures that involve biases are more likely to contribute to race discrimination, gender, ethnic and religious problems. Besides, when employment procedures are biased, outcomes can lead to social and economic challenges. Another form of injustice involves the economic state of the government. This includes the government's failure to deliver its civilians with the basic need of life: access to ample housing and food, and the state's upkeep of massive inconsistencies in wealth. In most maldistribution cases, most of the individuals agonize from deficiency while some live in luxurious life. Economic injustice arises from the lack of available jobs and education, insufficient health care, and unfair hiring procedures. Another aspect of political injustice is a crime against humanity and war crime. In times of war, some individuals perform acts that violate the rules of a fair war set by international law. When armed military individuals attack non-combatants and involve themselves in wars of aggression, they commit murder. This violation may violate human rights, including torture, genocide, slavery, and torture.

Recommendations:

For a nation to address injustice, the citizens and leaders must strive to understand the primary causes. Usually, the causes are related to social problems, economic pressures,

² Renault, Emmanuel, and Richard A. Lynch. "IDENTITY AS THE EXPERIENCE OF INJUSTICE." In *The Experience of Injustice: A Theory of Recognition*, 137-56. New York; Chichester, West Sussex: Columbia University Press, 2019. Accessed October 17, 2020. doi:10.7312/rena17706.9.

international conditions, and underdevelopment. thus; the causes mentioned earlier are the roots of discrimination, complex economic, social and political problems, and repression. Thus after facilitating and understanding the root causes and the nation can strengthen the civil society to protect human rights. besides, for the nation to handle political injustice, executive decision making and legislative action should be held accountable through revising the state's constitution and reforming states institutions. The government can remedy the violation of human rights by responding to the will of its citizens. The society members should also participate in the execution, monitoring, and formulation of the government's policies. In terms of responding to crimes against humanity and war crimes, government soldiers, civilians, and leaders should be held responsible for participating in such injustices. Set laws such as international humanitarian law enact the preservation of humanity under any circumstances. Various international bodies set to monitor compliance with citizens' right standards, and reporting any violation should strictly follow the set guidelines to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice.

³ Parr, Tom. "The Moral Taintedness of Benefiting from Injustice." *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice* 19, no. 4 (2016): 985-97. Accessed October 17, 2020.
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